

APPLICANT:

Randel Brandstrom

SERIAL NO:

10/003,702

FILED:

December 6, 2001

FOR:

FIBER REINFORCED ROD

Commissioner of Patents Washington, D.C., 20231 U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Further to the filing of the above application a minor error has been noted in the specification.

In the Specification:

Please insert the following paragraph:

Page 1, line 1, after the title insert the following paragraph:

This application is a continuation-in-part of United States Application, Serial No:

09/544,257, filed April 6, 2000, which is still pending.

Explanation of Amendment in the Specification:

Attached is a photocopy of the page with the correction shown in handwriting.

Would you please enter this amendment in the application.

Respectfully submitted

RANDEL BRANDSTROM

PER:

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ADB/II January 24, 2002

Enc.(1)

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This application is a Continuation - in - part of Mitted Otates The present invention relates a method for manufacture of fiber reinforced 19/544,257, filed april 6,2000, which is still pending.

> The term "rod" as used herein is intended to include bars and rods which are hollow, that is tubing. The outside surface is preferably but not necessarily of circular cross-section. The rods can be of any length including elements which are relatively short so that they are sometimes referred to as "bolts".

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The use of fiber reinforced plastics (FRP) rods in construction, marine, mining and others has been increasing for years. This is because FRP has many benefits, such as non-(chemical or saltwater) corroding, non-metallic (or non-magnetic) and non-conductive, about twice to three times tensile strength and 1/4 weight of steel reinforcing rod, a coefficient of thermal expansion more compatible with concrete or rock than steel rod. Most of the bars are often produced by pultrusion process and have a linear or uniform profile. Conventional pultrusion process involves drawing a bundle of reinforcing material (e.g., fibers or fiber filaments) from a source thereof, wetting the fibers and impregnating them (preferably with a thermosettable polymer resin) by passing the reinforcing material through a resin bath in an open tank, pulling the resin-wetted and impregnated bundle through a shaping die to align the fiber bundle and to manipulate it into the proper cross-sectional configuration, and curing the resin in a mold while maintaining tension on the filaments. Because the fibers progress